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## BY TELEGRAPH.

### LOUISIANA.

Stanley Matthews and Foster Our Advocates.

The Hopes of the Carpet-Baggers Gone.

Beware of a Proposition of Compromise.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Stanley Matthews fairly divides with Foster the honors of being the champion of the cause of Louisiana. His visit here has been productive of immense good to our interests. He returns home to-morrow night.

Hayes' order removing the troops from Columbia is a settler to the hopes of the carpet-baggers, and they practically admit that Packard's chances have gone glimmering. In fact, there is nothing to fear on account of Nicholls. The only thing to be guarded against in the settlement of the Louisiana case is a compromise involving the Senatorship. Nicholls is really as much master of the situation as Hampton was, and should maintain the same uncompromising attitude.

BUELL.

## TWENTY-FOUR HOURS DELAYED.

The Troops to Be Removed From South Carolina on Hampton's Arrival There.

Hampton Slumbers Over His Success.

A Godchild for Louisiana.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A new delay has arisen in the case of South Carolina. The troops were not to be withdrawn until Hampton arrived home. Hampton intended to leave here this morning at 6:30 to be in Columbia Thursday, but so profound were his slumbers over his great success that the call-boy at the hotel failed to arouse him and he got left. Consequently the removal of troops was delayed twenty-four hours. When Hampton did finally wake up, he is said to have expressed himself even more forcibly than he did in his famous Wilmington speech.

By the way, a daughter was born to Gen. Gordon on Saturday. The General wants to name her Carolina, in honor of the emancipation of the Palmetto State, but as he already has a daughter named "Carrie," he says he will wait until Gen. Nicholls is the undisputed Governor of Louisiana, and then give the little lady the name of that State in honor of the complete emancipation of the South. BUELL.

## THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Its Views on the Louisiana Question

Gov. Nicholls Has But to be Obstinate and Dictatorial.

The Commission Upon a Superfluous Mission.

We Have But to Wait and Win.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The New York Times, the leading Republican journal of the country, says this morning editorially:

"The common sense of the country sees that the practical recognition of Hampton in one State must be followed by the practical recognition of Nicholls in the other. There may be technical differences between the two cases, derived from the attitude of the local courts toward the respective claimants for the governorship, but this distinction is too refined to influence the popular judgment. It is deemed necessary to sacrifice Chamberlain to propitiate Hampton and his supporters. Packard cannot hope to escape a similar fate, simply because the local judiciary happens not to have pronounced against him. In a question of this nature technicalities amount to little, and the underlying conditions in the two States being substantially identical, it would be affectation to suppose that any room for doubt remains with reference to the result in Louisiana.

"It is, therefore, impossible to feel much interest in the doings of the Commission which will to-day leave Washington for that State. It goes upon a superfluous errand. Its inquiries and negotiations will be alike wasted. Why should Mr. Nicholls condescend to talk of terms or exchange the certainties of his present position for the chances of the plan proposed? Has he not seen that Mr. Hampton,

with no better title than his own, has contrived, by sheer audacity, to carry his point, without being bound by any other conditions than those which he has all along been prepared to make? The lesson is not likely to be lost upon the Democratic claimant to the Governorship of Louisiana, who now knows that he has only to be obstinate and dictatorial to secure the removal of the troops from the Packard fortress. Popular logic recognizes this as the inevitable sequence of the South Carolina decision; and the people of Louisiana cannot fail to look at it in the same light. They have but to wait and win." E. L. J.

## THE COMMISSION.

Have They Received Instructions or Not?—The National Republican Declares that they Come Uninstructed.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—It is not yet known when the Louisiana Commission, now here, will leave, or whether they will be instructed.

One account says the President handed one of them a sealed package, to be opened when they arrived in New Orleans.

This morning's *Republican* has the following: "The general idea has obtained, within a day or two past, that the Secretary of State had been directed to mark out and define the line of policy to be followed by the Louisiana Commission in their investigation of matters in that State. This, however, is not the case. The matter has been fully discussed by the President and commissioners, and the subject has been under consideration at every Cabinet meeting of late. It should be understood that this Commission goes to Louisiana, not to take action in the premises, but simply to ascertain all the facts concerning the difficulties existing, to consult with those of both the Nicholls and Packard factions, and to receive and make any suggestions that may tend to bring about the peaceful solution so much desired. They are not even regarded as official commissioners, but simply friends of the President, who will exert their influence toward facilitating some adjustment. They will start this morning for Louisiana."

## GOV. HAMPTON.

The South Carolina Buddle Satisfactorily and Honorably Ended—Nothing Compromised or Promised, but Equal Justice to All.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Gov. Hampton is still here. It may be safely said that Hampton has contracted no entangling alliances. He has, so far, promised nothing but equal justice to every citizen of South Carolina.

The following letter was sent by Gov. Hampton to the Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina:

To Hon. W. D. Simpson, Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, Columbia: "Everything has been satisfactorily and honorably settled. I expect our people to preserve the utmost peace and quiet. My word is pledged for them, and I rely on them. W. D. HAMPTON."

Gov. Hampton was detained by a reported break in railroad connection. He leaves to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock.

## COLUMBUS.

The Democrats Elect Their Candidate for Mayor.

## FOREIGN.

Herr Camphausen Chancellor of the Empire.

BERLIN, April 3.—Bismarck has resigned. The Crown Prince endeavored to induce Bismarck to withdraw it, and the Emperor refused to accept it, but granted Bismarck a year's leave of absence. Herr Camphausen will take his place as Chancellor of the Empire.

## ANOTHER LIE HAMSTRUNG.

AMITE CITY, La., April 2, 1877.

*Editor Democrat*—In the New Orleans *Republican* newspaper, of date March 30, 1877, under the head "Still Bulldozing," appears the following statement: "In Tangipahoa, Peter Cane, a Republican, has been maltreated and driven away by a band headed by the president of the police jury, Ed. Gookins, Charles Weyd, John Cooper, Al Cooper, Jr., and others. William Yake was similarly treated."

I desire, through the columns of your paper, to declare the above statement, so far as I am concerned, to be an unforgotten and infamous falsehood. I am a citizen of Tangipahoa parish and a member of the police jury. I never heard of any affair in the parish of the kind mentioned by the *Republican*; am not acquainted with any person in said parish or elsewhere by the name of Peter Cane or William Yake, and never heard of such persons.

Very respectfully,  
ED. GOOKIN.

As the president of the police jury has been basely misrepresented in the above publication of the New Orleans *Republican*, I desire to unite with Mr. Gookin in pronouncing said statement, so far as it relates to myself, to be an infamous falsehood. I never heard of Peter Cane or William Yake, nor of any ill-treatment of them until my attention was called to the matter in the New Orleans *Republican*. There is no bulldozing in this parish; on the contrary our people are quiet, peaceable and orderly, and I cannot see the cause or object of the *Republican's* libel unless it desires to manufacture testimony for President Hayes' Commission.

MARTIN HANEY,  
President Police Jury, Tangipahoa parish.

Rain or sunshine, winter storms or summer breezes, Stamb always comes up to the scratch. It-day he favors us with Northern and Western papers, as also with the New York *Illustrated*, *Times*, *Puck's* Humorous and Satirical Weekly, *The Weekly Varieties* and *Harper's Bazar*. It may be superfluous to say so, but Stamb still holds forth at Goldwater's book store, on Exchange Alley, near the corner of Canal.

The popular wine before the war was Piper-Heldick. We still call for Piper.

BURNETT'S CELEBRATED is filled in elegant bottles of superior finish and beauty, and is an ornament. It has, in a brief time, attained a large and constantly increasing sale, confirming the opinion of the best judges, that it is equal, if not superior, to the celebrated wine.

## THE LATIN RACE.

Slander of the People Who Exercise the Highest Tolerance.

*Editor Democrat*—The Chicago *Times* is authority for the statement that a member of Hayes' Cabinet, in discussing Louisiana affairs, asserted substantially that the people of this State, being of the Latin, an inferior race, not by education or feeling in sympathy with the people of the other States, "possessing the irrationality and lack of logic of people who are governed by their passions," are unworthy of the blessings of constitutional government, should be outlawed, and declared beyond the pale of humanity itself; in short, have no rights that a Republican Cabinet should respect.

That a Republican statesman (?), who seemingly has a prescriptive right to talk nonsense, should thus ventilate his ignorance, prejudice and stupidity, may of itself be unworthy of observation.

But these crude opinions, held by a Cabinet minister, become of overwhelming practical importance to us—and are of importance also in not being confined to ministers of State, from whom not much is expected, but are held by thousands and possibly by millions of people in the North, who, in their depreciation of other races, exalt their own, greatly to their own satisfaction, no doubt. This is another exhibition of the pharisaical spirit which permeates the Republican party—that party of high moral ideas—that party and that people who proclaim everywhere, "I am holier than thou," which, carried to its legitimate consequences, has inflicted so many calamities upon the country.

That the Latin race to whom we owe all our modern civilization, who occupy the highest places in painting, sculpture and architecture, the certain tests of advanced civilization, who in the whole circle of sciences stand pre-eminent, who have exhibited the highest and purest taste in all that adorns and exalts human life, and elevates it above the routine of daily drudgery; that this race which has produced more men, pre-eminently distinguished in every department of the arts, in science and literature than any other; that this race which has taken the lead in profound philosophical thought and scientific speculation; that has produced a Galileo, a Michael Angelo, a Raphael, a Voltaire, a Descartes, a Beccaria, a Dante, a Tasso, a Cervantes, a Laplace, a Napoleon and thousands of others—a race, which in its mercantile energy established commerce and led the way to maritime enterprises and discoveries in hitherto unknown regions of the globe, compared to which all other discoveries were utterly insignificant. That this great race of men should be stigmatized as un-intellectual and counseled to be outlawed for its intellectual inferiority, by any one in social position above a swineherd, almost passes human belief.

Notwithstanding the verbiage we daily hear of the superiority of the Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon race and their being the pioneers of human liberty and constitutional government, the Latin race were their predecessors even in this. They established republican and enlightened governments in France and in Spain of the most liberal character, which existed until standing armies—those sworn enemies to human liberty—crushed them out of existence. If constitutional government has existed for a longer period in England, it was due not to superiority of race, but to her insular position. And we must remember that the first germ of the constitutional government of England was planted by Simon de Montfort, one of the Latin family. But this depreciation of the Latin race is all bosh, which has no countenance in history, and lives only in the ignorant, stupid and intolerant craniums of the pharisaical Puritan, who, having no inherent merit of his own, boasts of his race by depreciating that race which has made him everything by which he is distinguished from the savage.

But men of the calibre of this Cabinet member are not only oblivious to the teaching of general history, but are grossly and culpably ignorant of the history and condition of their own country. Louisians, and its people, and their history and sufferings, is utterly unknown to them.

Were they to come here, they would, in the descendants of the much despised Latin race, see a people of refinement and education, intelligent, hospitable and brave, remarkable for their strict integrity and unflinching sense of honor—a people, as a mass, whose word is in all circumstances inviolate, and whose pledge, if once given, even by implication, is as sacred as an oath. And such is the tone of public sentiment that no man would be tolerated in society who was unfaithful to his word, or who failed to redeem his verbal pledges. The honorable character of our Creole merchants has become proverbial. A subterfuge among this class, or the people at large, to avoid the fulfillment of a promise would bring eternal disgrace. This people, instead of being the mere creatures of passion or impulse, as represented, are quite the reverse. And it is astonishing how Northern people—especially those of political life—from their stand point, can stigmatize this people as irrational and impulsive. Of all the Southern people they exhibited the greatest reluctance to sever their connection with the Union, and it has been doubted that even after the connection was severed by the convention if a majority of the people approved it, or took a decided part until Lincoln's proclamation and call for 75,000 men to crush out the South, and then when the choice was between liberty and subjugation, they entered the contest as reasonable men, and on every field displayed their determined valor—standing second to none among that most "incomparable infantry" the finest soldiers on God's earth.

But this people who exercise the highest tolerance, the essence of human liberty, tolerant of even the intolerance of their adversaries, and possessing so many claims to the highest consideration, are to be outlawed, placed at the mercy of unprincipled adventurers and ignorant negroes, because they are the

descendants of one of the Latin races. Could ignorance, stupidity and wickedness go further than this?

In conclusion, I may remark that prior to carpet-bag domination the State of Louisiana devoted a larger amount to the education of the people, in proportion to the number of pupils, than any other State in the Union—although of the Latin race.

## A SAXON.

The Governor and the Commission.

*Editor Democrat*—It is to be hoped that our Governor on the arrival of the commission, will maintain the dignity of his high office as Governor of the State of Louisiana, and justify that confidence which the people repose in his wisdom and firmness. He should remember that he was made Governor of the State of Louisiana, not by the President of the United States, nor by any power acting under his authority, but by the votes of a large majority of the citizens of the State, and that no extraneous power can rightfully strengthen his title, still less to deprive him of the office which he holds from the people and to whom he is alone responsible.

It is to be hoped that his exalted position as Governor of the State of Louisiana will not be compromised by any subservience on his part. If this commission, composed of respectable gentlemen, call upon him and wish to see the Governor, let him be shown in by his secretary with all courtesy and respect. But if, on the contrary, they wish an interview with General Nicholls, on no account should they be given even.

As a mere question of policy, it is better to make no concessions. These men have nothing to give us. Their mission, like that of the Electoral Commission, is a purely partisan one, and its purpose is by their report to give Hayes some pretext by which he may violate his solemn pledges without utter disgrace. Wise men may be duped once; but only the weak and foolish can be twice duped by the same means. When eight partisans, in the face of facts as indisputable as the existence of the sun at midday, pronounced Hayes President, against the seven who were in favor of deciding upon evidence, what have we to expect with four to one? If our case is submitted to them, we at once recognize their rightful authority and are bound by their decision. Let us beware of this trap, and as the people will not submit to Packard, my counsel in this matter is given for the purpose of avoiding bloodshed, the certain result of an adverse decision. LOUISIANA.

## THE KILLING AT KEACHI.

*Editor Democrat*—The New Orleans *Republican* recently republished from the *Shreveport Telegram* a letter purporting to have been written by the wife of Moore, who was killed in Keachi, DeSoto parish, by the friends of John Fisher. This letter was gotten up by some one (probably the editor of the *Telegram*) who wished to make political capital of the affair, as the lady is wholly illiterate. The reader of average intelligence would of course take the statements made in the letter with many grains of allowance. Upon the publication of that letter the people of Keachi held a meeting and entered an indignant protest against the slanderous statements made in that letter.

The true history of the affair is this: Moore had been sued in the magistrate's court and judgment rendered against him. He went to Keachi on the day of the difficulty heavily armed, and while there got under the influence of liquor. Some words passed between him and Mr. Fisher, and finally the latter called him a liar or thief, whereupon he drew a six-shooter and commenced firing upon Fisher, who was armed with a single Deringer, not anticipating a difficulty with any one. He fired one, if not two, shots before Fisher drew his pistol. The latter fired after he was shot in the arm, and his ball went wide of its mark. Moore continued to fire upon him until he had exhausted his six-shooter, Fisher meantime falling to the floor. Moore then ran out of the store toward his horse, but, before mounting him, was stopped by a merchant who occupied a store near by, who had heard the firing, but did not know who had done the shooting. Seelig Moore ran out, he suspected that he had shot some one, and so intercepted his flight. He (Moore) was then turned over to an officer who left him while he went to procure the key of the jail or lock-up. Meantime a relative of Fisher ran up and discharged his gun, loaded with small shot, at Moore, inflicting a wound which would not have proved fatal, and then left him.

Moore made a break and got into an old field where he was pursued by a party, one of whom shot him in the mouth and he was left for dead. He was not dead, however, but succeeded in reaching his horse and getting home. Hedded from the effects of the wound in the mouth, this and a wound from the small shot being the only ones he received.

This is a plain statement of the case as I have heard it from parties who were in Keachi at the time. Politics are fled after he was shot in the arm, and he was a candidate for Recorder of DeSoto parish on the Radical ticket. It is true, but had mingled freely with the people of the parish and of Keachi from the day of the election to that of the difficulty. He was incensed because the judgment had been rendered against him, and he was violent and insulting in his demonstrations. There is no doubt but he came to Keachi prepared to provoke a difficulty. When he was fired upon by the friends of Fisher it was thought that the latter was mortally wounded, though we are gratified to learn that his wounds, though very serious, will not prove fatal.

The citizens of Keachi are peaceable and law-abiding, and are naturally indignant that such false representations should have been given to the world through the medium of the *Shreveport Telegram*, a vile partisan paper that lets no opportunity slip to malign the respectable people of North Louisiana.

JUSTICE.

New Orleans, March 3, 1877.

PURE PERUVIAN GUANO.—Mr. James G. Clark, No. 62 Magazine street, advertises this most excellent fertilizer, and plants may rest assured that they will get a pure, unadulterated guano by purchasing their supply from our highly esteemed friend and most trustworthy merchant, Jas. G. Clark, 62 Magazine street.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The following are the constitution of the Legislature, as elected by the voters of this State, and returned by the Returning Board:

**The Legislature of Louisiana.**

SENATE.		HOUSE.	
Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Holding over Senators..... 9	8	Holding over Representatives..... 60	60
Elected November 7, 1876..... 11	8	Elected November 7, 1876..... 60	60
Total Senate..... 20	16	Total House..... 120	120

Elected November 7, 1876..... 60  
Joint ballot..... 60  
Democratic majority, 4.

**Returning Board Legislature.**

SENATE.		HOUSE.	
Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Holding over Senators..... 9	8	Holding over Representatives..... 60	60
Returned by the Returning Board 8	11	Returned by the Returning Board 44	75
Total Senate..... 17	19	Total House..... 114	135

Returned by the Returning Board 44  
(3 vacancies.)  
Joint ballot..... 61  
Republican majority 31.

The two bodies now in session here, the Legislature and the Rump, are composed as follows:

**The Nicholls Legislature.**

SENATE.		HOUSE.	
Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Holding over Senators..... 9	2	Holding over Representatives..... 60	7
Elected, November 7, 1866..... 11	1	Elected on contest..... 7	2
Total Senate 23; absentees 13.	3	Total House 76; absentees 44.	9

Elected..... 60  
Based on contest..... 7  
Total House 76; absentees 44.  
Grand total, 99.

**The Rump.**

SENATE.		HOUSE.	
Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Holding over Senators..... 6	6	Holding over Representatives..... 60	6
Elected November 7, 1877..... 7	7	Elected by Returning Board..... 13	13
Seated by Returning Board..... 8	8	Seated by Rump House..... 6	6
Seated by Rump Senate..... 4	4	Less four persons returned elected who declined to serve..... 4	4
Total..... 25	25	Total..... 102	102

Elected..... 52  
Seated by Returning Board..... 13  
Seated by Rump House..... 6  
Less four persons returned elected who declined to serve..... 4

Total remaining..... 57  
Joint session..... 67

## THE TREASON CASE.

Discharge of the Prisoners on the Motion of the Attorney General.

Tuesday morning, when motions were called for by the Court, the Attorney General stated that after careful reflection he had determined to move the dismissal of the affidavits pending against the several parties who had been arrested upon the charge of treason, and committed for that offense by the Judge of the Second Municipal Police Court. He stated that this action was dictated by the following considerations:

The government of the State was now so well established and so strong in the affections of the people, that it could afford to be magnanimous. It had nothing to fear from such movements. Gov. Nicholls was in control of the whole State. His government rested upon the consent of the people, and was supported by their purse and sword. In the next place, he (the Attorney General) was satisfied that the parties under arrest were misled into the conduct for which they are now arraigned by designing men, who are not themselves under arrest, and who had found the opportunity for duping these ignorant persons in the anomalous condition of things brought about by the illegal and unconstitutional intervention of the Federal Government in our State affairs.

The fact that Packard, under a sort of protectorate from Washington, was allowed to occupy a small piece of ground in this city, and, without molestation, to assert a harmless but fraudulent claim to the office of Governor, had no doubt misled these persons, many of whom were colored. He did not believe that they understood the real situation, and therefore moved that they be discharged from custody.

He, however, warned them and all others that in the future they would not find him so lenient, but that any repetition of the offense would be severely prosecuted.

The Court immediately discharged them without bail after repeating the warning of the Attorney General.

## LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

Senator Allain Takes His Seat in the Senate.

In the Senate, yesterday, Senator T. T. Allain took his seat, as was anticipated since the day before, and made a good speech, the full text of which will be found in our report of the Senate proceedings to-day.

In the House several House bills were passed, including the act requiring banking institutions to make public monthly reports of their condition; an act incorporating the Eastern Louisiana Railway Company, and an act repealing the exclusive privileges given to the New Orleans Sanitary and Excavating Company by the Radical Legislature a few years ago.

The bill is due to the efforts of Mr. Berry, of the Tenth Ward, to obliterate the extraordinary monopoly mentioned above.

Gov. Nicholls, during the day, communicated to the respective houses in which they originated that he had signed several bills, a list of which will be found elsewhere, and includes important acts.

**Bills signed by the Governor.**

The following bills have been approved and signed by His Excellency Gov. Nicholls.

Senate bill regulating the terms of the parish courts.  
Senate bill to better secure holders of life insurance policies.  
House bill No. 242, to extend the limits of the town of St. Martinville.  
House bill No. 260, to amend and reenact section 663 of the Revised Statutes.

House bill No. 217, for the relief of O. M. Tannison.  
House bill No. 170, relative to the charter of the Dorchest Plank Road Company.  
House bill No. 173, incorporating the town of Many.  
House bill No. 179, relative to the inspection and gauging of coal oils.  
House bill No. 232, relative to the transfer of certain succession cases to the parish of Lincoln.  
House bill No. 230, relative to the expenses of the General Assembly and the militia.

**What Will the Commission Do?**

A visit was paid Tuesday morning to Collector Casey, at the Custom-House, by a reporter of the DEMOCRAT, and his views concerning the Commission asked. The Collector stated that he could not see how there could be any difference in the settlement of our complications between the mode taken in regard to the State of South Carolina and that to be taken in Louisiana. He said that of course Gov. Nicholls could not do anything but follow the brilliant precedent set by Gov. Hampton and refuse all proffers of compromise.

The Commission might come to New Orleans and survey the field, but they can do nothing more. Perhaps Mr. Packard might compromise on his side of the house, but as Gov. Nicholls would not become a party to it, there would be lacking the essential element to give force to the regular Democratic work. Col. Casey is satisfied that this will be the upshot of the business, and that the Commission will discover the fact soon after their arrival.

## BATON ROUGE.

Result of the Municipal Election.

An election for municipal officers occurred in Baton Rouge, Monday, April 1. The entire Democratic ticket was elected with the exception of Mayor. Ed. Chatham, the regular Democratic nominee, being defeated by Lange, colored man, who ran as an Independent.

The officials elected are: Lange, Mayor; J. J. Wax and M. J. Williams for Councilmen, and Robert Wiseman, Administrator of Police. The vote polled was very large.

## THAT QUO WARRANTO.

A Rumor that Mr. Tilden has Let the Animal Loose.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A rumor which was current here to-night, that ex-Gov. Tilden had sued out a writ of quo warranto upon President Hayes in regard to the tenure of the Presidential office, could not be traced to any responsible source, nor could any facts be obtained showing that it had been placed in the proper channels to receive the official action of the courts here.

Chief Justice Carter, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who was asked to-night if there was any truth in the report, said that up to the time of his leaving court to-day he knew nothing of it, nor had any papers touching such a case been laid before him. He did not believe there was any foundation for the report. If there was he should be the first one to know it judicially, because the papers would have to be brought before him.

In answer to a question as to the legality of such a proceeding on the part of Mr. Tilden, in view of the decision made by the Electoral Commission, he said there was no doubt about it as Mr. Tilden or any other person interested who wished to know by what authority President Hayes held his office would have a perfect right, with a view to gain the information, to sue out a writ of quo warranto. He did not believe, however, that any such thing had been yet done or was contemplated.

It will be remembered that section 6 of electoral bill provides that "nothing in this act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the constitution and laws to question, by proceeding in the judicial courts of the United States, the right or title of the person who shall be elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice President of the United States, if any such right exists."

A lawyer named Pedrick, from New York, who was seen in Washington in the early part of the day, is mentioned by the same rumor as the person who came over here to institute the quo warranto proceedings, and it was surmised that if he had any such mission to perform he took advice among Mr. Tilden's friends here and went back to New York for further instructions.

## In Memoriam.

Rev. Mr. Spruille Burford, pastor of Calvary Church, left the city yesterday for Indianapolis on a sad mission—to attend to the funeral of his father, Miles W. Burford, who died in that city on Monday.

The venerable Judge George Young Bright died in this city yesterday morning at the ripe old age of seventy-seven. The deceased was the father of George L. Bright, and a gentleman of distinction, and a thrifty and valuable citizen. Born in Lexington, Judge Bright came to this city when he was a young man of twenty-five, and has lived here ever since. His funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence, No. 235 St. Charles street.

## BY AUTHORITY.

Appointments by the Governor, Francis T. Nicholls, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.

James Graham, Register of the State Land Office.  
Robert Melanson, Constable, First Ward, parish of Lafayette, vice R. Bonnier resigned.  
D. P. Berceau, Parish surveyor of the parish of Lafayette.

John G. Angell, Brigadier General Third Division Louisiana State Militia.  
William B. Battelle, brigadier General Third Division Louisiana State Militia.

John Olegg and Henry L. Smith, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, with the rank of Major.  
Davidson E. Penn, Register of Conveyances for the parish of Orleans.

Gu-lave Boniquay, E. J. Durrie and Fergus Hathorn, Flour Inspectors for the city and port of New Orleans.

Morris Chew, Hay Inspector for the parish of Orleans.

Applicants for Federal offices should send "N. B." not a relative of Mrs. Hayes." Still it would not do to go further, and say, "And wouldn't want to be under any circumstances."—Chicago Times.